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and classification of the feelings, are chapters on the feelings of sense, feelings originating in association, feelings for self and for others, feelings originating in comparison, intellectual feelings, and feelings of action. Four chapters are devoted to volition, the last treating briefly of the freedom of the will.

As we said above, the book is an excellent one, and few serious sins of commission can be charged against it. We question somewhat the advisability of the abrupt divorce of perception and sensation as kinds of mental conditions. Mr. Sully, in his 'Outlines of psychology,' agrees with the author in his separation of these states or actions. It seems to us that a sensation is nothing more than a nervous stimulus unless it is perceived. Perception is the perception of a sensation, and nothing more. When we pass beyond the perception of sensations to a knowledge, say, of objects, we may explain that knowledge either by the association of the perceptions, or by the union of the perceptions in the act of conception. For this reason we believe that those who, with Sir William Hamilton, use the term 'sense-perception,' use an awkward term, but one which is scientifically accurate.

The author's treatment of the process of representation is one of the most unsatisfactory parts of the book. His account of association is not sufficient to give information about all that we call popularly 'memory.' We also fail to find any chapters on reflex action or on the highly important subject of unconscious mental modifications. On the other hand, Dr. Murray's simple and interesting account of illusory cognitions deserves high commendation, and his classification of the feelings seems to us to be both natural and scientific.

The author (p. 23, *et seq.*) appears to view with but little favor the results of investigation in the department of psychophysics. We have no space to discuss the question how far his caution or scepticism is justified. On both sides of the Atlantic this branch of psychology is enjoying a very extraordinary share of attention, and suggestive and interesting results have been reached. We are inclined to regard these investigations as of less importance than those engaged in them are disposed to attach to them, and we confess that we await with some expectancy results commensurate with the amount of labor expended in gathering the statistics which form so prominent a part of the periodical literature on philosophy.

Dr. Murray's closing chapter on the freedom of volition, we regard as perhaps the least scientific part of his book. His doctrine is suggested in the sentence, "The very nature of volition, therefore,

would be contradicted by a description of it in terms which brought it under the category of causality" (p. 417).

The book, however, is admirably adapted for teaching the elements of psychology to classes in schools and colleges.

TWO VALUABLE PRIMERS OF POLITICS.

It has been said that greater ability is needed to develop and elucidate fundamental principles than to deduce from them an elaborate set of conclusions. This is doubtless true; and for that reason most primers, whether of literature, history, science, or politics, are failures, in that they are the work of well-meaning but insufficiently and narrowly informed students. That leading specialists can use their talents to good purpose in writing primers, and thus bring their influence directly to bear on the generation in process of education, has been amply demonstrated by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, Balfour Stewart, Geikie, Michael Foster, Jevons, and others. The two little books to which we have reference in the heading of this notice rank, with the works of the authors just mentioned, as primers that are worth something. They have something in common, in that they are written primarily for English readers by an English woman and an English man respectively. There the resemblance ceases. Miss Buckland's primer¹ is a summary of existing English institutions, and we are free to say that we have never seen them more clearly, more concisely, and more accurately pictured. Miss Buckland draws to a large extent from the books in the 'English citizen' series on particular institutions and phases of English politics, but the completeness and articulation of this little book are peculiarly her own. She treats of the constitution in general, of the sovereign, parliament, the house of lords, the house of commons, the privy council, the national budget, the English church, education in England, local government, and so on. The careful reader will obtain from the book a very thorough knowledge of the workings of English governmental institutions; and it is just such a book as a teacher should use for a few weeks with a class that has completed the study of English history, in order to enable the pupils to follow and discuss intelligently current English politics. We do not recall an inexact or wrong statement in the book, considered simply as an exposition. On p. 34 is an obvious misprint, £71,000 being given as the amount of the annual allowance to the Queen's family. The correct sum is £171,000, and it is so stated by Miss Buckland on p. 9.

¹ *Our national institutions: a short sketch for schools.* By ANNA BUCKLAND. London, Macmillan, 1886. 16°.

As Miss Buckland's primer is one of political exposition, so Mr. Raleigh's¹ is one of philosophical exposition, and it rises to a very high plane indeed. For obvious reasons the author's illustrations are drawn principally from English history and English institutions; but as society and civilization are not national, but international, Mr. Raleigh's able volume should attract much attention and find numerous readers in this country. In his preface the author states that most controversies would end before they begin if the disputants would only define the terms that they use. The pages that follow are an attempt to define and make explicit the terms used in political argument. As the author himself allows, his book will stimulate rather than satisfy inquiry; and for just that reason it is capable of becoming, in the hands of a competent teacher of civics or politics, an invaluable text-book. It is eminently impartial, and for that reason might in some parts mystify rather than satisfy the beginner; but, properly interpreted, it can be made of the greatest service. The author begins by summarizing (the whole book only contains 163 small pages) the principles which lie at the basis of society and civilization; then he examines modern society and the modern state, and passes to elections, party government, economic terms and principles, the functions of the state, and propositions looking to reform. Lack of space forbids our quoting as much as we should wish from Mr. Raleigh's compact volume, but to a few salient points we must call particular attention. He enforces, from many points of view, the position that no abstract theory of government, nor any radical law, can give the prosperity and satisfaction demanded by certain theorists who call for revolution and reform. "The cardinal error of revolutionary politicians is this, that they assume the possibility of breaking away from custom and tradition. They look on institutions as if they were purely artificial, and therefore alterable at pleasure. In point of fact, institutions are rooted in the natures of men who are accustomed to them. If all our laws were destroyed in a day, our habits and ways of thinking would remain, and out of these a new set of laws, not very unlike the old, would soon be developed. If we desire great changes, we must not put our trust in revolution: we must work steadily at those reforms which seem most likely to improve our habits and ways of thinking" (p. 127). And in connection with this subject, reform, there is this timely warning given: "When social reformers put forward schemes by which the strain of competition would be lessened, we must exam-

ine their proposals carefully, to find out whether they do not involve an appeal to the selfishness of the weak, which is just as dangerous in its way as the selfishness of the strong" (p. 97). Mr. Raleigh's remarks about speculation (p. 99), the effect of state help (p. 130), and his summary of how far state interference can safely go (pp. 150 and 157), are as scientific in form as they are satisfactory in contents. We most unreservedly commend the book as a clear, strong, and healthy primer of politics, and heartily wish that it could be studied and appreciated in every high school and by every citizen of the United States.

A SANITARY convention under the auspices of the Michigan state board of health was held at Big Rapids, Nov. 18 and 19, 1886. Dr. Stoddard read a paper on the injuries of every-day drug-taking. It partly came from mothers dosing babies with soothing-syrup, paregoric, worm-lozenges, etc. The remedy was to educate the people in the injurious effects of drugs. Dr. Inglis of Detroit closed his remarks on alcohol as a medicine by saying that he should like to produce the continually accumulating evidence of the positive harm caused by such indiscriminate use of all kinds of alcoholic drinks, bitters, and tonics, and that physicians should let alcoholic liquor be the last, and not the first, remedy in the treatment of disease. Professor Ferris of the Industrial school read a paper on hygiene of schools, dwelling upon the lack of ventilation in the schools of Big Rapids, in several the air-space for each pupil not exceeding two hundred cubic feet. Papers were read on Pasteur and preventive medicine, public-health laws, and the prevention of communicable diseases.

— Intubation of the larynx, which has been introduced recently as a substitute for tracheotomy in cases of diphtheria and croup, is coming into general favor with medical practitioners. The credit of its introduction is due to Dr. O'Dwyer, a New York physician. Already one hundred and sixty-five cases have been reported in which it has been practised, with twenty-eight and one-half per cent of recoveries. The introduction of the tube into the larynx is a very simple operation, and requires no anaesthetic nor trained assistants. Inasmuch as no cutting operation is required, as in tracheotomy, there is no difficulty in persuading parents to consent to the intubation of their children, when the more formidable operation of tracheotomy would not be permitted. This percentage of recoveries will doubtless be much increased as physicians become more accustomed to the method.

¹ *Elementary politics*. By THOMAS RALEIGH. London, Oxford univ. pr., 1886. 16°.